The apprehension seems to exist amon the people of the Southern States that by the accession of a Republican administration their property and their personal security are to be endangered. There has never | ly in 1787. been any reasonable cause for such apprehensions; indeed the most ample evidence and establishing the Constitution, was to tended and open to their inspection.

'Resolved, That the maintainance inviolate executed in all the States. -no matter under what pretext-as among tain itself. the greatest of crimes.

tion as to another, shall be given.

There is much controversy about the deprevisions:

party to whom such service or labor may all points of the Union. be due."

It is scarcely questioned that this provision was intended, by those who made it, for the reclaiming of what we call fugitive elaves, and the intention of the law gress swear their support to the whole Constitution-to this provision as much as any other. To the proposition then that slaves, whose cases come within the terms of this clause, shall be delivered up, their oaths are unanimous. Now if they would make the effort, in good temper could they not with nearly perfec equa namity frame and pass a law by means of which to keep good that unanimous oath There is some difference of opinion whethor this clause should be enforced by National or State authority; but surely that difference is not a very material one .-If the slave is to be surrendered, it can be of but little consequence to him or others, by which authority it is done, and should any one, in any case, be content that his oath shall be unkept on a merely previously why we do so? Will you hagard of liberty known in civilized and humane Jurisprudence to be introduced so that a freeman may not, in any case, be surrendered as a slave, and might it not be well, at the same time, to provide by law for the Union, if all Constitutional rights can enforcement of that clause, in the constitution which guarantees that the citizens of ileges and immunities of citizens in the several States?

I take the official oath, to-day, with no mental reservation, and with no purpose to construe the Constitution and laws by any hypocritical rules, and while I do no choose now to specify particular sets o Congress as proper to be enforced. I do suggest that it will be much safer for both in official and private stations, to conform to, and abide by, all these acts which stand uprepealed, than to violate any of them, trusting to find impunity in having them held to be unconstitutional.

It is seventy-two years since the first in auguration of a President, under our Na- stitution, that controversies tional Constitution. During that period, fifteen different and greatly distinguished citizens have, in succession, administered the Executive branch of the Government. perils, and generally with great success .-Yet with all this scope for precedent, I now visious for all possible questions. enter upon the same task, for the brief constitutional term of four years, under great and peculiar difficulty.

The disruption of the Pederal Union, heretofore only menaced, is formidably attempted. I hold that, in contemplation of universal acceptance and the Constitution, the Union of States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied, if not expressed, in the fundamental law of all national governments. It is safe to assert that the Government proper, never had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. Conof our national constitution and the Union

will endure forever, it being impossible to destroy it except by some action not provided for in the instrument itself.

Again, if the United States be not a States, in the nature of a contract merely, can it as a contract be peaceably unmade. unless by all the parties who made it? One party to a contract may violate it-break t-so to speak; but does it not require all to rescind it? Descending from these gen eral principles, we find the proposition, that in legal contemplation, the Union is perpetual, confirmed by the history of the than the Constitution. It was formed in fact by the articles of association in 1774. articles of confederation in 1778, and final-

to the contrary has all the while been ex- form a more perfect Union. If secession It by one or by a part, only, of the States, be is found in nearly all the published lawfully possible, the Union is less than speeches of him who now addresses you before the Constitution having lest the vital majority principle, anarchy and despotism I now quote from one of those speeches, element of perpetuity. It follows from when I declared that I have no purpose, these views that no State upon its own directly or indirectly, to interfere with the mere motion can lawfully get out of the institution of slavery in the States where it | Union; that resolves and ordinances to that be decided by the Supreme Court, nor do exists, and believe I have no lawful right effect are legally void, and that acts of vi I deny that such decisions must be bindto do so, and I have no inclination to do olence within any State or States against log in any case upon the parties to a suit so. Those who nominated and elected the authority of the United States, are in - as to the object of that suit. While they are me did so with the full knowledge that I surrectionary or revolutionary, according also entitled to very high respect and conhad made this and many similar declara. to circumstances. I therefore consider sideration in all parallel cases, by all other tions, and had never recalled them. And that in new of the Constitution and laws departments of the government, and while platfoam, for my acceptance, as a law to of my ability, I shall take care, as the Con. ion may be erroneous in any given case. reason for precipitate action. Intelligence, suggested a few modifications which where The corps Diplomatic also entered the

right of each State, to order and control my part and I shall perform it, so far as borne than could the evils of a different bands, my dissatisfied countrymen, and ation to put Messrs. Chase and Blair in occasion, perhaps to be the last time all stitution" was on the side of the car. It its own domestic institutions, according practicable unless my rightful masters the practice. At the same time the candid cit | not in mine, is the momentous nesue of the Cabinet. They declared there was no to its own judgement exclusively, is essen- American peopl shall withhold the re- izen must confers that if the policy of the civil war. The Government will not assail hope of retaining their State in the Union. sential to the balance of power, on which quisite means, or in some authoritative government upon vital questions affecting you. You can have no conflict without Mr. Lincoln replied emphatically :the perfection and endurance of our politi- manner, direct to the contrary. I trust this the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed being, yourselves, the affair is decided-my in the brilliancy of dress, the number of cal fabric depends, and we denounce the | will not be regarded as a menace but only by a decision of the Supreme Court the have no oath, registered in Heaven, to de Cabinet is formed." lawless invasions, by an armed force of as the declared purpose of the Union that instant they are made, as in ordinary liti- strey the Government, while I shall have the Government, of any State or Territory it will constitutionally defend and main gation between parties in personal ac- the most solemn one to preserve, protect,

I new reiterate those sentiments. In do shed or violence, and there shall be none practically resigned their government into but friends. We must not be enemies ing so I only press upon the public atten- unless it be forced upon the National au- the hands of that tribunal. Nor is there, Though passion may have strained, it tion the most conclusive evidences, of thority. The power confided to me will in this view, any assault upon the Court must not break our bonds of affection .which the case is susceptible, that the pro- be used to hold, occupy, and possess the or the Judges. It is a duty from which The mystic chords of memory, stretching take it. I anticipate no trouble, but should perty, peace and security of no section are property and places belonging to the Gov- they may not shrink, to decide cases prop from every battle-field and patriots grave, it come I am prepared to meet it." to be in any wise endangered by the new ernment; to collect duties and imports erly brought before them and it is no fault to every loving heart and hearth-stone, all incoming Administration. I add to it that but beyond what may be necessary for of theirs if others seek to turn their decisall the protection which consistently with these objects there will be no using of ions to political purposes. One section of the constitution and laws can be given, all force, against or among the people any. our country believes slavery is right and as surely as they will be the better angels the States, when lawfully demanded, for where. Where bostility to the United ought to be extended while the other bewhatever cause, as cheerfully to one sec- States in any interior locality should be so lieves it is wrong, and ought not be exten great and so universal as to prevent com- ded petent resident citizens from holding Fed livery of fugitives from service or labor .- | erai offices, there will be no attempt to for the fugitive slave clause of the Consti-The clause I now read is as plainly writ- force obnoxious strangers among the peo tution, and the laws for the suppression ten in the Constitution as any one of its ple for that object. While the strict legal of the foreign slave trade, are each as well right may exist, in the Government, to en- enforced perhaps as any law can ever be "No person held to service or labor force the exercise of these offices, the at- in a community where the moral sense of in one State under the laws thereof, esca- tempt to do so would be so irritating and the people imperfectly support the law ping into another, shall, in consequence so nearly impracticable, withal, that I itself. The great body of the people of any law or regulation therein, be dis- deem it better to forego, for a time, the abide by seene was exceedingly annimating and charged from such service or labor; but uses of such offices. The mails unless cases. After the separation of the sec shall be delivered up, on claim, to the repelled will continue to be furnished in tions, therefore, the foreign slave trade,

shall have that sense of perfect security one section, while the fugitive slaves, now which will be most favorable to calm the only partially surrendered, would not be thoughts and reflection. The course here surrendered at all, by the other. Physievents and experience shall show a modification, or change, to be proper, and in every case and exigency, my best discre- | between them . tion will be exercised according to the circumstances actually existing and with a view and a hope of a pesceable solution of the national troubles, and the restora tion of the fraternal sympathies and affections. That there are persons in one sec tion or another who seek to destroy the Union, at all events, and are glad of any pretext to do it, I will neither affirm or deny. But if there be such I need address no words to them. To those however, who

really love the Union, may I speak. Before entering upon so grave a matte as the destruction of our national fabric with all its benefits, its memories an hopes, would it not be wise to ascertain unsubstantial controversy as to how it so desperate a step while there is any posshall be kept. Again in any law upon sibility that any portion of the ills, you this subject ought not all the safe guards fly from, have no real existence? Will you. You. This country, with its institutions, while the certain ills you fly to are greater than all the real ones you fly from? Will mistake? All profess to be content in the maintained. Is it true, then, that any each State shall be entitled to all the priv. has been denied? I think not. Happily citizens are desirous of having the Conthe human mind is so constituted that no

stance in which a plainly written provision of the Constitution has ever been deni majority shall deprive a minority of any right were a vital one. But such is not and of individuals are so plainly secured themselves instead of only permitting them to them by affirmations and negations, to take or reject a proposition originated by guarantees and prohibitions, in the Conconcerning them. But no organic law can such as they would wish to accept or a be framed with a provision specially ap - fuse. plicable to every question which may cur, in its practical administration. They have conducted it through many foresight can anticipate, nor any document of reasonable length contain, express pro-

> Shall fugitives from labor be surrenderconstitution does not expressly say.

May Congress probibit slavery in the Territories? The constitution does not expressly say. Must Congress protect ding such a provision to be now implied He will insist upon an immediate answer slavery in the Territories ? The Constitutional law, I have no objection tion does not expressly say. When ques- to its being made expressly and irrevera- to obtain a recognition, it is understood, at tions of this class spring up, all our con- bly so. The Chief Magistrate derives all his Montgomery, will be fellowed by an attack stitutional controversies arise, and we di- authority from the people and they have on Forts Sumter and Pickens, and thus an vide upon them into majorities and minor | conferred none upon him to fix terms for ities. If the minority will not acquiesce, the separation of the States. The people the majority must, or the government must | themselves can do this also if they choose, tinue to execute all the express provisions | cease. There is no other alternative, for but the Executive, as such, has nothing to

cence on the one side or the other. If a preserve the Government as it ? minority in such a case will secode rather bands, and to transmit it uni than acquiesce, they make a precedent him to his successor. Why all which in time will divide and ruin them; not be a patient confidence in ! for a minority of their own will secode justice of the people? Is there from them, whenever a majority refuses to or equal hope in the world? I be controlled by such a minority. For ent differences, is either party with instance, why may not any portion of a as being right in night of the new Confederacy a year or two hence ar- Ruler of Nations with his er bitrarily second again, precisely as por- and Justice on our tions of the present Union now claim to

All who cherish disunton sentiments are the judgment of now being educated to the exact temper of the American people by the doing this. Is there such a perfect iden- government under which we tity of interests among the States to com- same people, have wisely given pose a new Union as to produce harmony lie servants but little power f It was matured and continued by the Dec- only, and prevent a renewed secession? - and have with equal wisdom laration of independence in 1776. It was Plainly, the central idea of secession is the the return of that little to their further matured on the faith of all the then essence of anarchy. A majority held in at short intervals. While thirteen States, expressly plighted and restraint by Constitutional checks and engaged that it should be perpetual by the limitations, and always changing easily with the deliberate changes of popular opinions and sentiments, is the only true One of the declared objects for ordaining sovereign of a free people. Whoever rejects it, does, of necessity, fly to anarchy Unanimity is impossible. The rule of minority as a permanent arrangement is wholly loadvisable, so that rejecting the in some form is all that is left. I do not forget the position assumed by

some that constitutional questions are to tions, the people will have ceased to ! and defend it. In doing this there need be no blood their own rulers, having to that extent

This is the only substantial dispute; now imperfectly sup pressed, would be ul So far as possible the people, everywhere, timately revived, without restrictions in each other nor build an impassable wa'l

> The husband and wife may be divorced and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other, but the different parts of our country cannot do this. They cannot but remain face to face and an inter course either amicable or hestile, must continue between them. Is it possible to make that intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory after separating than before? Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between alie us than laws among friends?

Sapposing you go to war, you cannot fight always, and when after much loss on both sides, and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the old identical question as to terms of intercourse are again upon existing Government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it. I cannot be ignorant of right, plainly written in the Constitution the fact that many worthy and patriotic the audacity of doing commendations of amendments, I fully rea, if you can, of a single in- cognize the rightful authority of the people over the whole subject, to be exercised in either of the modes prescribed in the instrument itself, and I should, under existing circumstances, favor, rather than opit pose, a fair opportunity being offered the night, in a moral point of view, justify a people to act upon it. I will venture to revolution. It certainly would if such a | add that to me the Convention mode seems preferable, insemuch as it allows the others, not especially chosen for the pur- acted and various trifling motions wer never arise pose, and which might not be precisely debated.

I understand a proposed amendment to the Constitution-which swendment, how ever, I have not seen-has passed Congress -to the effect that the Federal Government shall never interfere with the domestic institutions of the States, including that of ed by National or State authority? The persons held to service. To avoid a misconstruction of what I have said I depart from my purpose not to speak of particua mendmen a so far as to say, that hold

maintain their virtue and v administration by any extreme ness or folly can very serious! government in the short space My countrymen one and all th and well upon this whole subje

bot haste to a step which you

While the new Administration will have my Constitutional advisers." broken, and to the extent it is obviously possible that such a decis- the dispute, there still is no single good concurred heartily in the greater part, but President. phatic resolution which I now read: - that the laws of the Union be faithfully ited to that particular case, with the chance never yet forsaken this favored land, are plete.

am loth to close. We are not enemies, Uglies. over thte broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, of our nature.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, March 2,

which Senators protest.

The Senate adopted the House resolution -24 to 12. Crittenden's resolution was ost-19 to 20.

Adjourned at 7 o'clock till 10 o'clock. WASHINGTON, March 4. HOUSE .- The House met at 10 o'clock, the galleries being empty.

Speaker Pennington delivered a feeling

farewell address. Much miscellaneous business of no particular importance was disposed of amidst the usual noisey accompanyments, Remade and acted upon. The proceedings were occasionally interupted by messages from the Senate and announcements private Secretary Glossbrenner, that the President has signed certain bills. The report from the committees of Conference on the bill amendatory of the patent laws was adopted. Almost every member has a roposition or a bill to pass. The struggle for the floor was intensley exciting. Questions of order were now and then raised .-Mr. Hutchens raised his voice above the din and said, this being a deliberative body they would like to know what is go ing on. [A voice-"You mistake, this i not a deliberative body "-Cries of 'Good. A motion was made to clear the galleries. [Laughter. As beretofore stated the visitors galleries were entirely empty. At half-past eleven a motion to adjours

was negatived. Ayes 40 to 117 nays. Some unimportant business was trans

confusion.

NEW YORK MEMS.

New Your, March 4. Letters from Montgomery received Washington says a special envoy left the former place, several days ago, for the Fed eral Capital and is supposed to be there now. He is instructed to present his cre dentials, immediately after the inaugura tion, as Ambassador from the United States and failing to get it will retire. His failure issue of force will be precipited on the new Administration.

Whether this programme will be carried out depends somewhat probably on continuing, the government, but acquies do with it. His duty is to administer, to character of Mr. Lincoln's inaugural.

le are still contradictory. It is under

a hands, Tariff recenty seneted by the new Confed- Vice President Breckinridge bade the prople eracy will be immediately amended so to Senate farewell in well chosen and touch a-no impose an export duty of one per cent on ing terms. njure the ton, coffee, meats and jowelry, will be ad- printe address

State during thending canvans.

The straggle, on Starday evening, in the oath of office to Vice President Hamlio. nothing presence of Mr. Lincoln on the Cabinet ap. Mr. Breckingidge then announced the valuable can be lost by taking time. If pointments, was very exciting. The Benate adjourned without day, and left idg, acting as infantry. The officers, it is there be an object to harry any of you in friends of the various aspirants pressing the chair, to which he immediately conand nev- their claims with great vehemence, until ducted Vice President Hamiin. er take deliberately, that object will be the President elect said: "Gentlemen, it is Hon. Mr. Clingman was then sworn it frustrated by taking time; but no good ob evident some one must take the responsi as Senator from the State of North Caro ject can be frustrated by it. Such of you bility of these appointments, and I will do line, also Clark, of New Hampshire; Chase, as a re now dissatisfied, still have the old so. My Cabinet is completed. The posi- of Ohio; Harris, of New York; Harlan, of constitution unimpaired and on this sensi- tions are not all definitely assigned, and Iows; Howe, of Wisconsin; Breckinridge, vigilance was enjoined upon and observed ti ve point, the laws of your own framing will not be until I announce it privately to of Kentucky; Lane, of Indiana; Nesmith, by the regulars. the gentlemen whom I have selected as of Oregon and Mitchell, of Arkansas.

either, if it were admitted that you who Lincoln then sent to Mr. Seward and sub- entered the Senate Chamber, filling every are dissatisfied stand on the right side, in mitted to him his Inaugural. The Senator available place to the left of the Vice

Fears are are still entertained for Lincoln's safety, but he said to night: "I am here to take what is my right, and I shall

Five hundred special police have been detailed, including detectives from Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Bos-

A large body of Wide-Awakes are here. said to be thorughly organized, but make no public demonstrations.

WASHINGTON, March 4. The day was ushered in by a most ex-SENATE .- The discussion was contin- citing session of the Senate, that body sit- Hon. Mr. Mason and Hon. Mr. Hunter ted and stood at rest during the delivery ued for some time between Mason, Doug- ting twelve hours, from seven o'clock last of Va., evening till seven this morning. As the Mr. Morrill said, when the Senator from dial of the clock pointed to twelve, and Illinois shook his beed at this quarter, he the Sabbath gave way to Monday, the 4th Lad a right to object. We are standing at of March, the Senate Chamber presented a Senate. On their entrance all on the floor glittering weapons of the soldiery, the and all comes from this triffing adminis- galleries were crowded to repletion. The Chief Justice Taney moved slowly to the picturesque. tration of head pills, and is to end in the ladies' gallery resembling, from the gay seats assigned to them, immediately to the Photographists were on the ground to dissolution of the Union. And yet gentles appearance of the fair ones there congre- right of the Vice President, each ex- take an impression of the scene men propose a new policy, begun six gated, some gorgeous -parterre of flowers, changing salutes with that officer in passyears ago, on the slavery question. The and the gentleman's gallery seemed one ing the chair. At ten minutes after one Southern slave States insisted on it be- black mass of surging, heaving masculines o'clock an unusual stir was occasioned in cause it was Democratic, and seven of these pushing, struggling and almost clambering the chamber and the rumor spread like States are now out of the Union. He dis- over each others backs, in order to get a claimed even the belief on the part of any- good look at the proceedings Some of the building. At 15 minutes past one o'body in the North, that Congress has the the most ludicrous scenes were the result right to interfere with slavery in the States. of the intense desire of the outsiders to get The Senator from Kentucky says the a peep into the Senate Chamber, and the whole difficulty is in regard to the Terri- pertinacity with which the applicants for tory of New Mexico. If that be so, it is admission to the overflowing galieries, really no difficulty. But here is a propo- would urge that he had come all the way sition to amend the Constitution by recog- from Indiana or Vermont, or some other nizing slavery, and it is that against place, afforded the seated ones intense

Messrs. Crittenden, Trumbull, Wigfall, Wade, Douglas, and others, kept up a running fire of debate, while those not engaged in discussion betook themselves to session, which it was known would last ments, President of the United States and

and floor became gradually cleared out .- Heads of Departments, Governors, and In the gray morning light, the Senate took others in the Chamber. The morning was clear and beautiful, - proceesion, a violent rush was siness, &c., were closed throughout the day. The Stars and Stripes floated from the City Hall, Capitol, War Department. and other public buildings, while not a few persons flung out flags from their houses, or across the principal avenues The streets were thronged with the volun teer soldiery, hastening to their respective rendezvous. Three our four hours elapsed before there was the least chance of entering the Capitol. Peausylvania Avenue was thronged with people wending their allusion to the Union . way to the famous East front

For four hours the crowd pressed on to stream of old and young, male and female. A large majority were Northern men, and out few Southerners, judging from the lack was vociferously cheered. of long haired men in the crowd

the Committee, was as follows: To the emotion left of the Vice President were the Com-Several members moved to adjourn amid behind them was the heads of the various Departments of the Government, Senators. members and members elect of the House officers of the Army and Navy, Governors of the States and Territories, Comptrollers. Auditors, Registers, and Solicitors of the Treasury. To the right of the Vice Presiient were the Judges of the Supreme Court, members of the Diplomatic Corps. Ex Governors of the States, Assistant Secetaries of the Departments, Assistant Post Master General, Assistant Treasurer, Com. nissioners, Judges, and the Mayors of Georgetown and Washington.

Previous to the arrival of the procession he Senate Chamber did not present a very animated appearance. Many of the ladies waiting to see the display, did not arrive until late, and the officers with gay uni forms and flashing ensulettes relieved so well the sombreness of the national black of those who were with the Presidential well leave of him, expressing the hope, it

to wit, by talking it to death. This not from the city, teamorrow eve proving very i esting, matters waxed

At ave minutes to twelve o'clock Vice were successively introf President Breckinridge and Secator Poots, line being formed, the of the Committee of Arrangements, entered All the appropriation bills have passed, the Senate Chamber, escorting the Vice seut to Mr. Lincoln and quietly consigned whom they conducted to a sent immedia stely to the left of the chair of the Prest-Hop. John Covode started, on Wednes- dent of the Senate. As the hands of the be day last, for New Hampshire, to stump the clock pointed to the hour of twelve, the The amplest civil and military preparations hammer fell, and the second session of the ided for A dispatch from Montgomery says the Thirty Sixth Congress came to an end.

Mr. Breckinridge then administered th

no immediate power, if it would, to change Quiet was immediately restored. Mr. bers elect of the House of Representatives, 224 of February. The companies were

themselves and to me, the clear and em- stitutution itself expressly enjoins on me, still the evil effect following it, being lim- patriotism, firm reliance on him who has accepted, and the document declared com- Chamber at the same moment, occupying seats to the right of the Chair. It was that it may be overruled and never become still competent to adjust, in the best way, The Maryland delegation has gone a subject of general remark that the corps of the rights of the State and especially the In doing this I deem it a simple duty on a precedent for other cases, can better be all our present difficulties. In your home in disgust at Mr. Lincoln's determinence of the State and especially the In doing this I deem it a simple duty on a precedent for other cases, can better be all our present difficulties. In your home in disgust at Mr. Lincoln's determinence of the State and especially the Indian to the word "Con-

It is rumored to-night, that a large body imposing nature of the scene.

of men have come on from Baltimore and Virginia, including a detachment of Plug attracted much attention. The scene in cap. Five hundred delegates from New together, or mingling oil and water,

> sen and others were opposite hob nob- very fine. oing with the utmost cordiality.

miliarly with the extremest men of the distance on either side and reaching into Republicans while ladies of all political the Capital grounds. Every available affinities, Mrs. Hamlin, among them look- spot was black with human beings clinged down on the animated scene below.

usually full. Among the absent were concourse of volunteer soldiery were hal-

of the Supreme Court of the United States | brightly on the gay dresses of the ladies were announced by the Doorkeeper of the and the stars and stripes, the uniform and wild-fire that the President elect was in clock the marshal-in-chief, Mayor B. B. French, entered the chamber ushering in the President and the President elect .-They had entered together from the street through a private covered passage way on the north side of the Capital. Police officers being in attendance to prevent outsiders from crowding after them. The line of procession was then

Marshal of the District of Columbia. Judges of the Supreme Court, Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, committee of arrange-President elect, Vice President, Secretary As the morning advanced the galleries of the Senate, Senators, Diplomatic corps

When the word was given for the mem minutes after 7 o'clock but few remained. bers of the House to fall into the line of ling the State Convention met, at the Merthe door, accompanied by loud outcries, violent pushing and great disturbance .-After the procession had reached the plat form, Senator Baker, of Oregon, introduced Mr. Lincoln to the assembly. On Mr. Lincoln's advancing to the stand, he was cheered, but not loudly, unfolding his manuscript, and in a loud, clear voice, read During the delivery of the inaugural,

which commenced at half-past one o'clock. He was much cheered, especially at any

President Buchanan and Chief Justice Tancy listened with the utmost to every word of the address. conclusion the latter administered the usual oath, in making which Mr. Lincoln

The inauguration of to-day makes the eighth ceremony of the kind at which Chief by urged Missouri to join his State in the Justice Taney has officiated, having adto Presidents Van Buren, Tyler, Polk, with him and housings from the labby Lincoln. The ceremony was exceeding

At the conclusion of the inauguration ceremonies, the President was escorted to the Senate Chamber, thence to his carriage. and the military forming, as in the procesion of this morning, accompanied him. with the Committee of Arrangements, to the White House, with ex President Bu chanan and the Committee of Arrange ments. On reaching the Executive Mansion, the troops formed in double line on the main avenue and the barouche contain ing the Presidential party, passed through

Mr. Buchanan accompanied Mr. Lincoln to the main hall and there took his fare. cordial terms, that his Administration

stove a happy and The ex-President then reti ser Bright killed in the dence of District Attorney O meer a certain gas bill, will temporarily sojourn till On the strival of the pr

White House, the Marsha

congratulate the new Pre MEDICAL. was exceedingly great. Large numbers of threatening letters are President elect, Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, the day, the inauguration count attend Purifier ! The enthusiasm was not, by

equal to that manifested on forth sions. Everything passed off quietly. were made by the municipal authorities and General Scott to provide for any emer gency that might arise.

The various bodies of United States roops, now here, were stationed in differat parts of the city. The Sappers and iners alone being in the procession

Liegt, General Scott, it is stid; was hear the Capitol with Capt. Barry's Company of Light Artillery, Me !- Haskins commandreported, were continually passing to and fro, and it is said the General was beard o exclaim, everything is going on poaceably, thank God Almighty for it !-

During the day the military petrols were

The display of soldiery in the procession quite numerous but of small size.

As a rule, the Republican association was placed in the order of march immediately after the Ex-President's. This organization had with them a sort of triumphalcar, drawn by four white horses, each with a white cloth cover with the word was decorated with miniature flags, with red, white and blue drapery, and contained thirty-four little girls, representing so many States, and two young ladies redecorations, crosses,&c., added much to the spectively the North and South. The whole affair was under charge of ten Some of the uniforms were gorgeous and Wide Awakes in full uniform, cape and the Senate while waiting the arrival of York were in the procession, marching the Presidential party seemed to realize four abreast, and wearing badges with the the lying down of the lion and the lamb word "New York" on them. Several other large delegations also joined in the line .-Messrs, Chase, Wigfall, Crittenden, Wil The scene presented from each front was

The Avenue, in front of the parties, was Senator Breckingridge conversed fa- thronged-the crowd extending to a great ing to the rails, mounting on the fences The attendance of the Senators was un- and climbing trees. On the outer edge a of the inaugural. A great number of At 13 minutes to one o'clock the Judges flags were flying and as the sun shone

[Special to the Express.] A Traitor Flag in St. Loui

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

PROBABLE RIOT AND BLOODSHED.

Sr. Louis Mo., March 4. A flag of the State of Georgia, blue ground, with a cross, cresent and star of vellow has been floating to day from the Head Quarters of the Missouri Minute. Men, in this city, in honor of the Ambassador from that State who is now on a nission to the State Convention, now beng held in this city.

Much excitement prevails, and a large rowd has been assembled in the vicinity during the day. It is rumored that an atempt will be made to-night to remove it which if carried out may result in serious riot and bloodshed.

MISSOURI CONVENTION. Sr. Louis, Mo., 3.

Pursuant to adjournment on Friday evencantile Library Hall, and was called to order at 10,30 this morning. The Hall was decorated with a National

Flag and a large Eagle was placed on the Chairman's stand. The Lobby was crowd-A committee of thirteen on Federal Re-

lations was appointed. The Convention is now engaged in discussing a proposition to receive Mr. Glenn, the commissions er from Georgia with a fair prospect of re-

The Resolutions Jappointing a committee of three to infom commissioner Gleng. that the convention is ready to receive any communication he may have to make from his State, finally passed, 62 to 53.

Mr. Glenn was then introduced to the convention and read the articles of seces-Justice seemed very much agitated, and sion adopted by Georgia. After which he The order of arrangements, as settled by bis hands shook very perceptibly with made a speech stating the causes which induced Georgia to dissever connection with the Federal Government and strongformation of a Southern Confederacy.

The gentleman's remarks were greeted

TLEVE AND Chevenant, U. March 4. A national salute was fired here this p m, in honor of Lincoln's inauguration.

CLARK HOUSE

ORNER OF OHIO AND FIRST STS JACOB BUTZ A SON PROBLET Ind. WE have taken and reflued the above well known Hotel, and are now prepared to rehelrhaggageto and

BOK'S Carmine Marking Ink, something new